

STRONIN, S.B., inzhener.

New designs for manual spray painting machines. Mekh.stroi. 4 no.6:
21-24 Je '47. (MIRA 9:2)

1. TsNIL MINVOYENMORSTROY.
(Spray painting)

STRONIN, S.B.

ARSEN'YEV, L.B.; STRONIN, S.B., redaktor; KRASIL'SHCHIK, S.I., redaktor;
TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Safety instructions for slag concrete block production] Pamiatka
po tekhnike bezopasnosti pri proizvodstve shlakobetonnykh blokov.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955.
17 p. (MLRA 8:7)

Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva predpriyatiy
metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti. Upravleniye ra-
bochikh kadrov, truda i byta .
(Cinder blocks)

STRONK, V.

Development of navigation and the sea harbors of the Polish People's Republic. p. 65.

TRANSPORTNO DELO. Vol. 8, no. 4, 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

STRONK, Vitol'd [Stronk, Witold]

River fleet of the Polish People's Republic. Rech.
transp. 21 no.12:49 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik otдела ekonomicheskogo departamenta
Ministerstva sudokhodstva Pol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Poland—Inland water transportation)

~~STRONKIN, A.Y.~~; SIMANAVICHUS, L.E. [Simanavičius, L.E.].

Investigating the three-phase equilibrium in the system calcium-
chloride -- methyl alcohol -- water [with summary in English].
Vest. LGU 12 no.22:103-119 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Calcium chloride) (Methanol)

SHIRNINA, N.V.; STRONKOVSKIY, V.P.

Effect of sex hormones and vitamin E on the serum cholesterol level in patients with atherosclerosis. Terap.arkh. 33 no.1: 26-29 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (VITAMINS—E) (TESTOSTERONE)
(CHOLESTEROL)

HRUBY, S.; STROMOVA, M.

Preservation with the diethyl ester of pyrocarbonic acid.
Cesk. hyg. 10 no.3:172-174 My '65.

1. Oddeleni hygieny vyzivy lekarske fakulty hygienicke
Karlovy University, Praha.

STRONOVA, Milena, inz.

Use of pyrocarbonic acid diethyl ester as preservation agent.
Prum potravin 14 no.8:441-442 Ag '63.

1. Lekarska fakulta hygienicka, Karlova universita, oddeleni
hygieny vyzivy, Praha.

ENTIN, A.I., dotsent; STRONOVSKAYA, Yu.S.

Treatment of peptic ulcer with bikalin. Vrach. delo no.2:138
F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii II (zav. - dotsent A.I.Entin)
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (BISMUTH—THERAPEUTIC USE)

STRONSKAYA, O.N.

Inclusions in quartz of northwestern Volhynia, Min.sbor.no.9:
321-324 '55. (MIRA 9:9)

1.L'vov. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko. .
(Volhynia--Quartz)

Stronski, Ignacy

~~Ludwik Wertensteln, Ignacy Stronski (Jaschionian
Univ., Cracow, Poland). Wzrostowicz Chem. 8, 49-77
(1964).—Obituary with a portrait and bibliography.
Adam Sporsyński~~

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - General Problems.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zmur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26627
Author : Stronski, Ignacy
Inst :
Title : International Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy
and Radio Chemistry at the Joint Institute for
Nuclear Research in Dubna (USSR) 11 -- 14 February
1958
Orig Pub : Kosmos (Polska), 1958 B4, No 4, 347-352
Abstract : No abstract.

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STRONSKI, Igancy; RYBAKOW, Wladimir N.

The ion-exchange method of separating indium, tin, and antimony radioisotopes and the preparation of carrier-free ^{113m}In and ^{125}Sb . Chem anal 4 no.5/6:877-881 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Ośrodek Fizyki Jądrowej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków-Bronowice. i Zjednoczony Instytut Badan Jądrowych, Laboratorium Zagadnień Jądrowych, Dubna (ZSRR)
(Ion exchange) (Indium) (Tin)
(Antimony) (Radioisotopes)

STROSKI, I.

T. Radozewski's Techniczne laboratorium radiologiczne (Technical Radiological Laboratory); a book review. p. 178.

WLAJCIOSCI CHEMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne) Wroclaw, Poland.
Vol. 13, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959
Uncl.

STRO 581, 1.

L. Labno and K. Zarnowiecki's Pierwszy w Polsce reaktor jadowy (The First Nuclear Reactor in Poland); a book review. p. 180.

WIADOMOSCI CHEMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne) Wroclaw, Poland.
Vol. 13, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959
Uncl.

STRONSKI, Ignacy; RYBAKOW, Wladimir N.

The ion-exchange method of dividing radioisotopes of tellurium, antimony and tin. Rocz chemii 33 no.4/5:1177-1181 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Ośrodek Fizyki Jądrowej Instytutu Badań Jądrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków-Bronowice i Laboratorium Zagadnień Jądrowych Zjednoczonego Instytutu Badań Jądrowych, Dubna (ZSRR)
(Radioisotopes) (Tellurium) (Antimony)
(Tin) (Ion exchange)

MIKULSKI, Jan; MROWEC, Stanislaw; STRONSKI, Ignacy; WERBER, Teodor

Study of the mechanism of sulfurization of copper with the aid of the ^{35}S isotope. Rocz chemii 33 no.6:1285-1290 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow i
Katedra Chemii Gorniczej Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej, Krakow
(Copper) (Sulfuration) (Radioisotopes) (Sulfur)

MIKULSKI, JL; MROWEC, S.; STRONSKI, I.; WERBER, T.

On the mechanism of sulfuration of Cu-Au alloys. *Bul Ac Pol mat* 8
no.3:183-186 '60. (EEAI '9:11)

1. Ośrodek Fizyki Jądrowej, Kraków, Instytut Badan Jądrowych, PAN
i Katedra Chemii Górniczej, Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Kraków.
Vorgelegt von H. Neiwandzinski.

(Sulfuration)

(Copper-gold alloys)

MIKULSKI, J.; MROWEC, S.; STRONSKI, I.; WERBER, T.

On the mechanism of sulfuration of Cu-Zn- alloys with low Zn content.
Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.5:333-337 '60.

1. Ośrodek Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow, PAN; Katedra Chemii Gorniczo-Hutniczej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow. Presented by H. Niewodniczanski.

(Sulfuration) (Copper-zinc alloys)

STRONSKI, IGNACY

Distr: hE2b(e)/hE2c(m)

21 ¹ Anion-exchange method for the separation of indium, antimony, and tellurium with radioactive indicators.
 Ignacy Stroncki (Polska Akad. Nauk, Kraków, Poland).
 Roczniki Chem. 34, 709-12(1960).—Small quantities of $\text{In}^{114\text{m}}$, Sb^{124} , Sb^{125} , $\text{Te}^{125\text{m}}$, and $\text{Sn}^{113\text{m}}$ were sepd. by means of the strongly basic anion exchanger IRA-400. Sb and In were eluted with 3N HCl, Te with N HCl, and Sn with 2N HClO_4 . The resin can be used repeatedly to obtain carrier-free Sb^{124} and $\text{In}^{114\text{m}}$. A. Kreglewski.

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MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

A simple method of synthesis of labeled $K^{131}JO_3$. Roczniki chemii 34 no.2: 721-723 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Ośrodek Fizyki Jądrowej Instytutu Badań Jądrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków-Bronowice.
(Tracers (Chemistry)) (Potassium iodate)
(Iodine) (Radioisotopes)

20871
P/016/61/000/001/001/002
B115/B208

21.3230
AUTHOR:

Stroński, Ignacy, Doctor, Head (see Association)

TITLE:

Application of the ion-exchange method in radiochemistry

PERIODICAL:

Wiadomości chemiczne, no. 1, 1961, 13-37

TEXT: The present paper is a compilation, own studies are not mentioned. In the introduction, the author gives the following summary of his paper: The application of ion-exchange resins in radiochemistry and nuclear physics is reviewed. Special attention was drawn to the application of the ion-exchange method for separating rare-earths and transuranium elements, as well as the fission products of iodine nuclei bombarded with 600-Mev protons. The author recommends the application of the ion-exchange method for the separation of elements in nuclear physics and in radiochemistry in the following cases: 1) for group separation of fission products of actinouranium, 2) for the preparation of promethium in milligram amounts, 3) in the radiochemical technology for the preparation of radioactive isotopes of niobium, zirconium, yttrium, cerium, strontium, barium and other elements from the fission products of uranium, 4) in the production of uranium from ores, 5)

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Application of the ...

in the study of products of nuclear reactions for the preparation of radio-isotopes from targets bombarded with protons, deuterons, or neutrons, 6) for the separation of radioisotopes of sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium, 7) for the separation of rare-earths elements, 8) in the study of actinides, 9) in the study of radionuclides when bombarding targets with high-energy particles (order of hundreds of Mev), and 10) for the purification of active waste water in plants of nuclear industry and from radioactive laboratories. The author presents respective data from publications with his own comments according to the following classification: 1) ionites and exchange mechanism. 2) Ion-exchange methods of separating of indium, tin, antimony, and tellurium. 3) Preparation of iodine or tin and indium isotopes which are obtained by irradiation of separating barium with 600-Mev protons. 5) Ion-exchange methods of separating lanthanides. 6) Investigation of neutron-deficient lanthanum nuclides. 7) Ion-exchange methods of separating transuranium elements. Ad 6): Two research centers in Poland deal with radionuclides of rare-earth elements. These radionuclides are supplied by the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, USSR, being the product of the fission of tantalum nuclei by protons of an energy of about 660 Mev. A research group works in the

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Application of the ...

Instytut Fizyki Jądrowej w Krakowie (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kraków).
another one in Zakład IA Instytutu Badań Jądrowych PAN (Department IA of the
Institute of Nuclear Physics of PAS) Warsaw. Mention is further made of the
US Atomic Energy Commission. The following Soviet-bloc references are given:
N. G. Zaytseva, M. Y. Kuznetsova, V. N. Mekhedov, V. A. Khalkin (Ref. 37:
Materialy soveshchaniya po primeneniyu radiokhimicheskikh metodov izucheniya
yadernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical
Research Methods of Nuclear Reactions] t. 1, O. I. Ya. I., Dubna 1958, 27);
V. D. Nefedov, G. P. Lepnev, Ye. M. Sinotova, M. A. Toropova (Ref. 56:
ZhFCh, 1957, 31, 354); A. N. Murin, V. D. Nefedov, I. A. Yutlandov (Ref. 58:
Usp. khim., 1955, 24, 527); N. P. Rudenko (Ref. 61: ZhNCh, 1958, 3, 167);
B. K. Preobrazhenskiy, O. M. Lilova, A. N. Dobronravova, E. D. Teterin (Ref.
75: ZhNCh, 1956, 1, 2294); F. I. Pavlotskaya, A. K. Lavrukhina (Ref. 77:
Atomnaya Energiya, 1956, 1, 115); R. Dybczyński (Ref. 85: Chemia Anal.,
1959, 4, 531); G. M. Kolosova, M. M. Senyavin (Ref. 86: Sbornik Redkozemel'-
nyye elementy (Collection of Rare-earth Elements), Izd. AN SSSR, Moscow 1959,
138); E. P. Grigoryev, B. S. Dzhelepov, A. V. Zolotavin (Ref. 91: Izv. AN
SSSR, Ser. fiz., 1957, 23, 188); E. Berlovich, K. Grotovskiy, M. Bonits, V.
Breslav, V. Fleysher, B. K. Preobrazhenskiy (Ref. 98: Materialy soveshchaniya

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P/001/61/000/003/001/001
A223/A126

AUTHOR: Stroński, Ignacy, Doctor

TITLE:

Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan. Founder of the Institute of Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences

PERIODICAL: Horyzonty Techniki, no. 3, 1961, 100 - 103

TEXT: Andrzej Sołtan (1897 - 1959) was born in Warsaw. He went to the Sw. Stanisław High School in Warsaw, which he completed in 1915. In 1921 he enrolled at the Warsaw University. In the 1924/25 academic year he became assistant at the Zakład Fizyki Doświadczalnej (Department of Experimental Physics) headed by Professor Stefan Pieńkowski. Sołtan's first efforts in the field of science were concentrated on the problems of mercury-band spectrum. The results of this work, which were published in "Sprawozdania i Prace Polskiego Towarzystwa Fizycznego" formed the basis of a dissertation on account of which Professor Sołtan obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1926. During his one-year stay in Paris, Sołtan worked together with Jan Thibaut in the de Broglie's laboratory on electromagnetic radiation. He published the results of this research work in French and in Polish in the monthly "Wszechświat" under the title "Indirect Radiation Between

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Ultraviolet and X-Rays". In the 1928/29 academic year, Professor Sołtan became senior assistant and, in the following year, associate. Professor Sołtan took a lively interest in the expansion of the Department of Experimental Physics, made possible by a considerable donation from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1930/31. He built a new type of vibrationfree mercury lamp for use in spectroscopic research. Together with Professor Szczepan Szczeniowski, Sołtan tested the sensitivity of photographic emulsions, and probed into the possibilities of discovering the relation between chemical bonds in molecules and the absorption coefficient of X-ray radiation. In 1932, Sołtan went to the USA. Together with C. C. Lauritsen and H. R. Crane he started research on nuclear physics at the Kellog Radiation Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. Sołtan's work in the USA was of great importance; his most remarkable achievement was the production of neutrons, which he obtained by using accelerated deuterons or alpha particles and irradiating with them light metals, such as lithium or beryllium. Results of Sołtan's research in the USA were published in France, USA, and reported by Sołtan himself at the VII Congress of the Polskie Towarzystwo Fizyczne (Polish Physical Society) in Kraków in 1934. After his return to Warsaw, Sołtan devoted himself entirely to nuclear research. At the Department of Experimental Physics he built a

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Greinacher-type cascade accelerator producing a tension of over half a million volts. This accelerator was used for the acceleration of charged particles and as a source of fast neutrons. Results of the work with the accelerator were covered in a report by Sołtan, which he presented to the VIII Congress of the Polish Physical Society in Łwów in 1936 under the title "Non-elastic Collision of Neutrons" and "Research on Splitting Atomic Nucleus". Sołtan's joint work with Professor Ludwik Wertenstein, Head of the Pracownia Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Warsaw Scientific Society) on nuclear research, particularly on nuclear bromine isomers, were published in the 5th volume of the "Rocznik Akademii Nauk Technicznych" and in the English periodical "Nature". Together with Doctor Jan Cichocki, associate of the Department of Experimental Physics, Sołtan succeeded in obtaining radioactive silicon isotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes forming during the process of irradiating phosphorus and sulfur. Sołtan's work on "Collision of Fast Neutrons with Atomic Nuclei" brought him the title of docent and University lecturer in experimental physics. In May 1939, Sołtan resigned his position of associate at the Warsaw University and became head of the Laboratorium Fizyko-Technicznego Polskich Zakładów Philipsa (Physico-technical Laboratory of the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present

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Zakłady Wytwórcze Lamp Elektrycznych imeni R. Luksemburg (Electrical Lamp Plant "imeni R. Luksemburg"). The cyclotron built by Sołtan at the above laboratory was destroyed during the war. The first post-war cyclotron was built by Professor Henryk Niewodniczański, Director of the Instytut Fizyki Jądrowej (Institute of Nuclear Physics) and of the Instytut Fizyki (Institute of Physics) of the Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego (Jagiello University) in Kraków. The second cyclotron of this institute was bought from the USSR. In 1945, Sołtan was appointed extraordinary professor and Head of the Chair of Physics at the Wydział Elektryczny Politechniki Łódzkiej (Electrical Section of the Lodz Polytechnical Institute). The post-war years were for Sołtan a period of great and creative activities in the field of physical and nuclear research. In addition to his position as the head of the Zakład Fizyki (Department of Physics) of the Lodz Polytechnic, which he held until 1952, Sołtan became Head of the Katedra Atomistyki (Chair of Atomic Research) at the University in Warsaw. He was further closely connected with the reconstruction of the Instytut Fizyki Doświadczalnej (Institute of Experimental Physics), where a Swiss-made generator producing 1 million volts was installed. Sołtan was appointed Head of the Zakład Izotopów Promieniotwórczych (Radioactive Isotope Department), a section of the Instytut Fizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Institute of Physics of the

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Polish Academy of Sciences) founded in 1953. An even wider field of activities opened for Professor Sołtan when he became Head of the Instytut Badan Jądrowych PAN (PAS Institute of Nuclear Research) and chairman of the Institute's Scientific Council. Nuclear research is carried out in Swierk near Warsaw where the nuclear reactor "EWA" is located. A fast-neutron generator has also been built in Swierk, while the construction of a linear accelerator which will produce 10-Mev protons is in its final stage. In 1958, Sołtan resigned from the post of director of the Institute of Nuclear Research, so as to be able to devote more time to research work. In spite of the great amount of actual research work, Sołtan found time enough to write a large number of articles, reports and revisions of old scientific publications. Sołtan also participated in many international conferences and meetings on nuclear physics, including the conference on the founding of the All-Union Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna in 1956. Professor Sołtan also took active part in the Polish Peace Movement and participated in the international meetings of the World Council for Peace. In 1958, at the conference of the Polski Ruch Pokoju (Polish Peace Movement) he delivered a lecture on "Relation Between Science and Scientists and the Problems of Thermonuclear Energy" and in 1959 at the jubilee celebrations of the World Council for Peace in Stockholm on the dangers of nuclear test explosions. Due to his achievements Sołtan became a corresponding

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

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member of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1952 and later also a member of the PAS Presidium. He was also a member of the Komitet PAN do Spraw Pokojowego Wykorzystania Energii Jądrowej (PAS Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy), of the Komitet Fizyki PAN (PAS Committee of Physics) and of various other PAS sections scientific societies, etc. Professor Sołtan was awarded the Commander's Cross, the Officer's Order of the "Polonia Restituta", the "10 Years of the People's Republic of Poland" medal, and posthumously, the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class. There are 3 photographs.

Card 6/6

KAMIENSKI, Bogdan; MIKULSKI, Jan; PAWELEK, Janusz; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Application of a plutonium monitor in studies of surface potentials.
Nukleonika 6 no. 2:100-106 '61.

1. Institut für Kernphysik, Krakow und Institut für Physikalische Chemie,
Krakow.

MARKUSI, Jan; SPROUSKI, Ignacy

The separation of zinc, manganese and cobalt from iron by reversed-phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no. 4:295-29^a '61.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow, Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

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D204/D301

21.4200
AUTHORS:

Gasicr, Marian, Mikulski, Jan and Stroński, Ignacy

TITLE:

Radiochemical separations of U-Th, Th-rare earth elements and Th-Pa-U on small ion-exchange columns

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v.6, no. 12, 1961, 757-764

TEXT: The present paper which is a continuation of work on methods of obtaining carrier-free radionuclides for nuclear spectroscopy, is ultimately aimed at the separation of carrier-free ²³¹Pa from U, and Th. The isotopes ²³⁸U, ²³⁴Th, ²³³Pa, ¹⁶⁹Yr and ¹⁷¹Lu were used. The separation of U and Th and the preparation of the carrier-free ²³⁴Th (UX₁) was carried out on 2 glass columns; one 100 mm long and 2 mm in diameter, filled

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with the cationite KU-2 and the other, 100 mm long and 2.8 mm in diameter, containing the cationite Wofatite F. The ionites were first rinsed with 3N HCl and washed with water and 0.1 - 0.16 ml of 0.8M uranyl nitrate was then introduced into the columns. It was found that the uranyl ions were best eluted from the KU-2 and Wofatite F resins by 2.2N and 2N HCl respectively. After rinsing the columns with water, the carrier-free ^{235}U isotope could subsequently be washed out from KU-2 by 0.2M and from Wofatite F by 0.3M ammonium citrate solutions. Sharp separations were obtained owing to the strong adsorption of ^{235}U on the cationites. Variations of the method are briefly described. Mixtures of ^{171}Lu or ^{169}Yb and ^{235}U were adsorbed on

Wofatite F from 0.1M ammonium lactate and were washed out with greater concentrations of the above solution. It was found that the lanthanides were best desorbed by 0.29M ammonium lactate of pH 4.6, while the thorium could be eluted with a 1 M solution

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of the same reagent. Separation of Yb and Th on KU-2 proved unsuccessful. The study of the sorption and desorption of $UO_2(II)$, Pa (V) and Th (IV) from 11.7 N HCl, on the Cl-form of an alkaline anionite ASD-2, showed that the Th ions were not adsorbed on the ionite, Pa was adsorbed and readily desorbed by 9 N HCl/1 N HF and the UO_2 ions were adsorbed but could not be eluted with the above mixture of acids. Good separations of UO_2 , Th and Pa were obtained, eluting the uranyl ions with 0.1 M HCl. The separations were followed in all cases by evaporating the effluents to dryness and measuring the activity of the solid residues and they proved to be well reproducible. The authors extend their gratitude to Jan Kwaśnik for technical assistance. There are 4 figures and 13 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelow, Proc. Sec. Intern. Conf., Geneva 20, 62, (1958); K.A. Kraus, G.E. Moore, F. Nelson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 78, 2692 (1956); J. Dancón,

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Radiochemical separations ...

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J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. 5, 237, (1958); E.K. Hyde, Proc. Intern.
Conf., Geneva, 1955, 7, 281, (1956)

ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear
Physics, Cracow, Laboratory of Chemistry and
Radiochemistry

SUBMITTED: September, 1961

Card 4/4

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

The separation of tin, tellurium and antimony ions by reversed-phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no.12:775-778 '61.

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki, PAN, Krakov, Laboratoriya khimii i radio-khimii.

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Separation of tin, Tellurium and Antimony ions by reversed phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no.12:776-778 '61.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

STRONSKI, Ignacy

"From the invention of fire up to radiation" by Jan Sikora.
Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Przem chem 40 no.7:415 J1 '61.

S/081/62/000/023/011/120
B149/B186

AUTHORS: Mikulski, Jan, Stroński, Ignacy, Mrowec, Stanisław, Werber, Teodor

TITLE: Investigation of sulfide formation of metals and alloys, using isotope S³⁵.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 84-85, abstract 23B611 (Pierwsze krajowe sympoz. zastosowań izotopów techn., Rogów, 8-12 czer., 1960 . Warszawa, no. 20, 1961 [Pol.] summaries in Russ. and Eng.)

TEXT: Labelled atoms were used to investigate the mechanism of the oxidation of Cu and Ag and of the alloys Cu-Zn and Ag-Zn in liquid sulfur (445°C). It was observed that during sulfidation of metals (Cu and Ag) these metals diffused from the outside through the layer of reaction products. In the sulfidation of the alloys, a hetero-phased layer of dross formed as a result of the simultaneous transfer of the metal and of sulfur.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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DEC, Jerzy; RAPACKI, Henryk; STARZEWSKI, Jerzy; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Automatic device for column chromatography. Nukleonika 7
no.11:734-737 '62.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Krakow.

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Radiometric studies on the extraction of metal ions. II.
Nukleonika 7 no.12:769-773 '62.

1. Laboratory of Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow.

STRONSKI, I.

"Dosimetry and protection against radiation" by Robert
Gottfried Jaeger. Reviewed by I. Stronski. Wlad chem 16
no.9:589-590 S '62.

STRONSKI, Ignacy

"Chemistry in nuclear power engineering" by J.K. Dawson,
G. Long. Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Wiad chem 16 no.12:
780-782 D '62.

STROSKI, Ignacy, dr.

One of the pioneers of radiation chemistry. On the scientific work of Miroslaw Kernbaum. Problemy 18 no.1:62-65 '62

STRONSKI, Ignacy

"Peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, its advantages and dangers" by Lothar v. Erichsen. Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Postepy fizyki 14 no. 3: 382-384 '63.

STRONSKI, Ignacy

"Radiation chemistry of inorganic compounds" by Stanislaw
Ciborowski. Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Wiad chem 17
no. 4: 265-267 Ap '63.

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Tracer studies on the extraction of metal ions. Pt. 6. Nukleonika
8 no.12:827-832 '63

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow-Bronowice, Laboratory
of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

L 43569-65 EWT(m)/ELG(m) RM/ESH

PO/0046/64/009/010/0801/0808

ACCESSION NR: AP5012922

AUTHOR: Stronski, Ignacy (Stron'ski, I.); Zielinski, Andrzej (Zelin'ski, A.)

TITLE: Application of alpha-hydroxy-isobutyric acid to the separation of certain metallic ions at the KU-2 ion exchanger

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 10, 1964, 801-808

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, electrolysis, carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the study of ion separation at a KU-2 exchanger. This ion exchanger is a product of sulphochlorination of the styrene and di-vinyl-benzene copolymer with active -SO₃H groups. Its ion exchange capacity is 4.3 mval/gram (for 0.1 n NaOH) and it was used before for separating lanthanum cations. Now, the feasibility of separating Y-Sr, Lu-Y-Sr, Hf-Tb-Ta, Nb-Zr-Ta, Pa-Ta and Ta-Hf ion mixtures by using alpha-hydroxy-isobutyric acid as eluent is examined. Experiments and measurements were made on

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L 43569-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012922

2

each of these mixtures and the results are tabulated and discussed here. Chromatograms are shown, which are based on radioactive indicators. "It is a pleasure for us to heartily thank Professor, Dr. H. Niewodniczanski, Director of the Institute for Nuclear Physics in Cracow, for his constant care and interest in the conducted experiments and also Dr. S. Ogaz for the performance of radiation spectrum gamma of nuclides ^7Be i ^{233}Pa ." Orig. art. has 2 tables, 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Pracownia Chemii i Radiochemii, Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow-Bronowice (Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiation Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 012

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Card 2/2

L 31431-66 EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6023146

SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/66/011/001/0047/0055

AUTHOR: Stronski, Ignacy; Bittner, Maria; Kruk, Janina

54
B

ORG: [Stronski] Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow; [Bittner; Kruk] Department of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, Jagellonian University, Krakow

TITLE: Radiochemical separation of some metal salts by extraction chromatography / on powdered polytetrafluoroethylene in the system tri-n-octylphosphine oxide-mineral acids

SOURCE: Nuckeonica, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 47-55

TOPIC TAGS: chromatography, teflon, radioisotope, chemical separation, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: The conditions for separation of salts of Ni(II), Cu(II), Zn(II), Sr(II), Y(III), Cd(II), Tb(III), Pb(II), Bi(III), Th(IV), and U(VI) on a small chromatographic column of polytetrafluoroethylene (teflon) supporting tri-n-octylphosphine oxide (TOPO) were investigated, using the radiotracer method. The separation of the mixtures Ni-Cu, Cu-Zn, Sr-Y, Pb-Bi, Th-U and Cd-Tb-U, and the preparation of carrier-free radioisotopes of ⁹⁰Y and ²⁰⁶Pb are described. The authors would like to express their thanks to Prof. H. Niewodniczanski and Prof. B. Kamienski for their interest and encouragement throughout the course of this investigation as well as to Mrs. C. Waligorska for improving the style. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [NA]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 018
Card 1/1 § 2

0915

1356

BOBRANSKI, R.; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Reviews of new publications. Wiad chem 18 no.12:742-744 D '64.

STRONSKI, Ryszard (Plock)

Administration, social and dwelling problems connected with
the construction of the Plock Combine petrochemical works.
Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 34 no.4/5:261-264 Ap-My '62.

21(8)

AUTHORS: Rybakov, V. N., Stronskiy, I. I.

SOV/89-6-2-17/28

TITLE: Carrier-Free Production of Sb^{125} and In^{113m} (Polucheniye Sb^{125} i In^{113m} bez nositeley)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 208 - 210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For a carrier-free production of antimony and indium isotopes a 2 mm gauge and 100 mm high column was used, which contained the synthetic resin ASD-2 (particle size $\sim 30\mu$) dissolved in chloroform. The synthetic resin is first treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid containing 10-20 mg Br_2 /ml.

It is then washed with 3 n HCl, and the column is filled with 0.1 ml radioactive tin solution. The tin solution (3 n with respect to HCl) contains 3.2 ml Sn^{IV} /ml and possesses an activity of $5.5 \cdot 10^5$ impulses/min.ml. Tin and indium are washed out at a velocity of 1 drop per minute, i. e. for antimony with 3 n HCl and for indium with 2 n $HClO_4$. The

chromatographically separated constituents are measured by means of an end-window counter of the MST-17 type. The γ -rays

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Carrier-Free Production of Sb^{125} and $\text{In}^{113\text{m}}$

SOV/89-6-2-17/28

are measured by means of a scintillation γ -spectrometer with a NaJ(Tl) crystal. In $\text{In}^{113\text{m}}$ energy amounted to (0.42 ± 0.04) Mev., the half-time period to (105 ± 2) min. V. A. Chalkin was concerned in this work and provided the γ -spectrometer. The measurement by means of the γ -spectrometer was carried out by V. V. Kuznetsov. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1958

Card 2/2

05854

SOV/78-4-11-7/50

5(2)
AUTHORS:

Rybakov, V. N., Stronskiy, I. I. (Stron'ski)

TITLE:

The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Ex-
changers

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 11,
pp 2449-2451 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

When investigating the isotopes of Te and Sb which are produced from iodine under the action of high-energy protons, the problem of separating these elements by means of ion exchangers appeared. The authors checked the applicability of EDE-10P and ASD-2 exchanger resins of Soviet origin. The ASD-2 resin produced from trimethyl diamine and polystyrene was supplied by A. S. Tevlina (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva- Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev). Concentration and activity (measured with the help of an MST-17 end-window counter) of the elements Te^{127} (half-life: 90 d), Sb^{124} (half-life: 60 d), Sn^{113} (half-life: 118 d), and Sn^{123} (half-life: 125 d) dissolved in HCl are shown in

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05854

SOV/78-4-11-7/50

The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Exchangers

table 1. Figure 1 demonstrates the separation of Sb and Te on an EDE-10P anion exchanger, figure 2 the same process on an ASD-2 exchanger. These elements were separated within 1 - 1.5 hours. Sb, Te and Sn could not be separated by means of an EDE-10P exchanger since Sn was washed out together with Sb. The strongly basic anion exchanger ASD-2, however, was found to be effective (Fig 3) and suited to be substituted for the most frequently used foreign anion exchanger, Daueks-1X8. The authors thank V. A. Khalkin and A. N. Murin for their interest and valuable remarks. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Laboratoriya yadernykh problem, g. Dubna (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Laboratory for Nuclear Problems, City of Dubna) Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Pol'skoy Akademii nauk, Laboratoriya fiziki atomnogo yadra Krakow (Institute of Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Laboratory for the Physics of the Atomic Nucleus, City of Krakow)

Card 2/3

05854

SOV/78-4-11-7/50

The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Exchangers

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1958

Card 3/3

S/186/61/003/001 019/020
A051/A129

AUTORS: Leonov, E.A., Stronkin, I.I., Shinshik, S.Ya.

TITLE: Separation of iron and cobalt using ASD-2 (ASD-2) anionite

PERIODIC: Radiokhimiya, v 3, no 1, 1961, 114-116

TEXT: The Soviet Union used ASD-2 strongly-basic anionite was used to separate small quantities of iron and cobalt in addition to the radio-active isotopes Fe^{59} and Co^{60} . It was found that admixture of Fe^{59} and Co^{60} were present in the radioactive Fe^{59} sample. The authors showed that it was possible to use the ASD-2 anionite instead of the Dowex-1X8 for separating iron and cobalt. The experimental procedure was as follows: the radioactive solutions of iron and cobalt were prepared in two ways: a) 1.15 g of iron powder containing its radioactive isotope were dissolved in 10 ml of hot 6 n.HCl and evaporated until almost dry, then $FeCl_3$ was dissolved at room temperature in 40 ml of 11.3 n HCl. Chlorine was passed through the solution in order to

Card 1/4

Separation of iron and cobalt ...

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AC51/A129

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acidify Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} . A solution was obtained with a concentration of 18.75 μg of Fe^{3+}/ml and an activity of 50 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$. 50 radioactive cobalt in the form of a thin wire (0.0242 g) was dissolved in 10 ml of hot 6 n HCl and evaporated until dry. Then the precipitate was dissolved in 20 ml of 11.3 n HCl at room temperature. The obtained solution contained 1.21 mg of Co^{2+}/ml and its activity was 15 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$. The necessary fraction of the anion-exchanging resin ASD- was taken off by elutriating from aqueous suspensions. The $\sim 10 \mu$ diameter particle fraction was used. The anionite was washed either in advance or in the column and the contaminating cationites were removed with 3 n HCl. A glass column with a 2-mm diameter and 65 or 100 mm high was used in the experiment. The resin in the column was washed with 1 ml of 11.3 n HCl. In each experiment from 0.02 to 0.08 ml of solution was taken, containing the radioactive isotope, and 5 ml of 11.3 n HCl was passed through (14-fold free volume of the column). The absence of the activity of the eluate indicated that Fe^{3+} and Co^{2+} are completely adsorbed from concentrated solutions of HCl. The washing of the column with 1 ml of 6 n HCl rinsing out bi-valent manganese according to literature data (Ref 2, 5) does not bring about the rinsing out of the investigated isotopes. The rate of

Card 2/..

Separation of iron and cobalt ...

S/186/61/003/001/019/020
A051/A129

flow of the washing-out agents was regulated by the height of the mercury column and was equal to $0.05 \text{ ml} \cdot 0.03 \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$. The separation was carried out at room temperature. The activity of the initial solution and eluates was measured on a butt counter with a statistical error of $\pm 3\%$. There are 2 graphs and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc, 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/4

KOCHAN, V.A.; STRONSKIY, L.N.; DOMSKOY, Ya.G.; CHERNOV, A.M.

The new UPL-60 universal d.c. potentiometer. Izv.tekh.
no.7:39-41 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Potentiometer)

SOV/149-58-4-2/26

AUTHORS: Matveyev, P. S., and Stronskiy, H. H.

TITLE: Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry
(Syr'yevaya baza nikelvovoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnaykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya
metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since World War II, apart from the already known deposits of Kaula and Kamikivi, the deposits of Zhdanovskoye and Kotsel'vaan have been discovered and prospected, as well as those of Buruktal'skoye in the Southern Urals and minor deposits in Southern Ukraine and Eastern Kazakhstan. The Soviet Union is the second largest in the world as regards prospected reserves of nickel and first as regards prospective reserves. The main bulk of the Soviet sulphide ores have a nickel content of only 0.3 to 0.6%. The quantity of Soviet nickel ores from the weathered crust is only slightly poorer than the ore from Cuba but very considerably poorer than the nickel ore of New Caledonia. The Soviet industrially usable deposits of nickel ores can be sub-divided into the following

Card 1/3 three groups: sulphide Cu-Ni deposits, which form about

Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry

NOV/149-58-4-2/26

76% of the nickel reserves; arsenides and sulpho-arsenide deposits of nickel and cobalt, which represent about 1% of the nickel reserves; and the nickel silicates (23% of the nickel reserves). The known commercially ^{valuable} deposits of sulphide Cu-Ni ores are concentrated in two areas, namely, the Kola peninsula and the north of the Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Of commercial value are the deposits of only Pechenga, Monchegorsk and Lake Lovno. Details about each of these are given in the paper. The major part of the prospected silicate nickel ores are concentrated in the Southern Urals, namely, in Aktyubinsk, Orsk-Khalilovo, Buruktal, Staro-Ayderlinskoye and Novo-Ayderlinskoy. Of these the one of Aktyubinsk, associated with the Kimpersay ultra-basal massif, is the most important; it occupies 1200 km² and includes more than fifty deposits with ore bodies of variable thickness. In the Central Urals, deposits of silicate nickel ores are located predominantly in the Ufaley group of deposits; so far fourteen deposits have been revealed there which are associated with the Ufaley serpentine massif.

Card 2/3 Silicate nickel ores have been found also in the Southern

Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry SOV/149-58-4-2/26

Ukraine and Northern Kazakhstan. On the basis of the prospected ore reserves the building is scheduled of a small plant in Southern Ukraine; the deposits of Eastern Kazakhstan are of no practical importance. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Proektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
"Gipronikel'" (Planning and Scientific Research Institute
"Gipronikel'")

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1958

Card 3/3

TSYTAVA, Ye.; STRONZKA, V1

Chronaximetric analysis of cases of difficult formation of motor conditioned reflexes in man. Zhur. vys. nerv. celiat. 13 no.6:987-994 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka Meditsinskogo instituta, Lyublin, Pol'sha.

STERBOVA, M., inz.; STROPKOVIC, M., inz.

Changes in water composition at the site of the project:
Liptovska Mara and Vihorlat waterworks. Vihorlat, 1962.
50 p.

STROPNICKY, Karel; FORTIN, Karel

2 rare cases of synovial blastoma. Acta chir. orthop. trauma.
Cech. 28 no.2:96-99 Ap '62.

1. Chirurgické oddelení nemocnice v Sokolově, prim. dr. Karel
Stropnický.

(SYNOVIOMA case reports)

TRACINE, L.

Mikrobiol. Inst., med. Viške Šole, Ljubljana. *Pomen določanja bakterijske občutljivosti za antibiotike. The importance of the determination of bacterial sensitivity to antibiotics ZDRAV. VEŠTN. 1953, 22/6 (166-169) Graphs 2 Tables 1

A survey is given of bacterial sensitivity to penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol, oxytetracycline, and sulphonamides, resulting from examinations made in the Microbiological Institute of the Medical High School of Ljubljana in 1952.
Banič - Ljubljana

30: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Sec. IV, Vol. 7, No. 10

STROPNIK, Zlata

An increase in resistance of bacteria to antibiotics as the result of treatment with antibiotics. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:246-250 1955.

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete-predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(BACTERIA, resistance and sensitivity,
antibiotics, increased resist. after antibiotic ther. (S1))

(ANTIBIOTICS, resist. & sensitivity
bact., increased resist. after antibiotic ther. (S1))

VALENTINCIC, M.; STROPNIK, Z.

Histoplasma capsulatum. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:273-277
1955.

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani-
predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(HISTOPLASMA

capsulatum (S1))

(HISTOPLASMOSIS, diag.

(S1))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology, Systematics. F
Morphology, Cytology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99237

Author : Stropnik, Zlata

Inst :

Title : Actinomyces israeli Isolated from Sputum

Orig Pub : Zdravstv. vestn., 1957, 26, No 11, 472-476

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 7 -

STROPNIK, Zlata

Results of mycological laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary aspergilloma.
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 12 no.4:91-94 '60.

1. Mikrobioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta, Ljubljana (predstojnik:
prof. dr M. Valentincic)

(LUNG DISEASES diag) (ASPERGILOSIS diag)

STROJNIK. 41-41

PLD. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.8:219-224 '64

1. Institut za mikrobiologijo medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani
(Inzestojaki: prof. dr. Starke Rado).

BRZIN, B.; STROPNIK, Z.

Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis in man. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.4:
100-104 '64

1. Institut za mikrobiologijo medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani
(Predstojnik: prof. dr. Stanko Banic).

STEČNIK, Z.; BRZIN, B.

Pulmonary aspergillosis in Slovenia (1961-1964). Higijena
16 n.o. 2:106-108 ' 64.

STROPNIK, Z.

Antibiotična učinkovitost pri zdravljenju bakterioloških
bolezni urinarnega sistema. Zdrav. vestn. 31 no.7/8:113-116

Univerza za medicinske vede, Medicinska fakulteta v Ljubljani
Ljubljana: prof. dr. Stanko Banter.

1/1

(1)

YUGOSLAVIA

NEUDAUER, Dr. Joze; ZVOKELJ-KRIZAN, Dr. Breda and STROPNIK, Dr. Zlata;
Department of Internal Medicine, General Hospital (Interni odjel Opce
bolnice), "Dr. Joze Potrc", Ptuj; Regional Institute for National Health
(Oblastni zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu), Maribor and Department of
Microbiology, Medical College (Institut za mikrobiologiju Medicinskog
fakulteta), Ljubljana.

"Mycetoma Due to Nocardia asteroides."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 87, No 10, Oct 1965; pp 1093-1104.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Description of case in 74 year
old woman farmers, ulnar surface of right forearm with open tumor, pain,
fever for three weeks. Surgery and antimicrobial treatment with
penicillin and sulfonamides brought healing. Mycologic diagnosis
Nocardia asteroides. Photograph of patients; of Petri dish, 3 photo-
micrographs; 8 Yugoslav, and 44 Western references. Manuscript received
11 May 65.

Notes, ...

Notes on the Trade Fair in Paris 1957.

p. 147 (Strojirenska Vyrobka) Vol. 5, no. 4, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (SEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application --
Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6515

Author: Syhorova, V., Stros, F.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Nitrogen and Phosphoric Anhydride in Yeast

Original

Publication: Kvasny prumysl, 1955, 1, No 9, 202-203

Abstract: A method for determining the dry residue, nitrogen and P_2O_5 in a single sample of yeast. Duration of analysis is 2 hours. Preparation of suspension: to 80 g yeast are added 300 ml of distilled water, the mixture is agitated thoroughly (laboratory stirrer), transferred into a 500 ml flask and filled to the mark, at 20° with water. Determination of dry residue: into a dish containing sand, which has been dried at 105° and weighed, are placed 10 ml of the suspension which are then dried by means of infrared radiation until evolution of vapors ceases. Drying is brought to completion in a

Card 1/2

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application --
Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6515

Abstract: drying oven at 105°, for 45 minutes. To determine the nitrogen, 5 ml of the suspension are placed into a 100 ml Kjeldahl flask, several drops of concentrated H_2SO_4 are added and evaporation is carried out to a sirupy consistence after which 2.5 g K_2SO_4 , 0.2 g selenium and 5 ml concentrated H_2SO_4 are added, and combustion is effected. The solution is then transferred to a 50 ml flask, and filled to the mark (solution A). Distillation of NH_3 is conducted by the micro-method using the apparatus of Roy-Markham (Biochem. J., 1942, 36, 790). To determine P_2O_5 , 25 ml of solution A are placed into a 50 ml flask and after neutralization with 40% solution of NaOH the flask is filled up to the mark. 1 ml of the solution thus obtained is placed into a test tube, into which are then added 1 ml of 5% molybdenum solution (25 g ammonium molybdate dissolved in 300 ml water, added 75 ml H_2SO_4 diluted with 25 ml water, and water is added to 500 ml), 1 ml of a 1% solution of hydroquinone and 2 ml of 20% solution of Na_2SO_3 ; the mixture is stirred and used for photolorimetric determination. The P_2O_5 content is determined by using a calibration curve of the extinction values, obtained by carrying out photolorimetric determinations, under analogous conditions, with solutions containing different concentrations of P_2O_5 .

Card 2/2

STROS, F. ; SYHOROVA, V.

STROS, F. ; SYHOROVA, V. The phosphorus balance in yeast factories. p. 186

Vol. 2, no. 8, 1956, Aug.

KVASNY PRUMYSL

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

STROS, . .

STROS, F. Determination of residual reducing substances in the wort of
distilleries and yeast factories. p. 11, Vol 3, no. 1,
Jan. 1957
KVASNY PRUMYSL (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

BARTA, Jiri; STROS, Frantisek; SILINGER, Vladimir

Research on feeding yeast production by continuous fermentation and its application. Kvasny prum 9 no.8:191-196 Ag '63.

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1. The following information was obtained from the "CIA-2000" report, (12/1/1971),
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25 (1)

ADDITION:

Aleksandrov, P. K., Scientific Secretary; Feldman, B. Z.,
Chief Engineer of the Technical Department

FILE:

The Kostov Sovnarkhoz Welders' Circus Welding Industry Development. (Svarezhniki Kostovskogo sovkhkhozazobaukhdayut voprosy razvitiya svarezhnogo proizvodstva.

PERIODICAL:

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Information is presented on welding conferences in the following chart. Starting with the 1956-57 season, the dates of the conferences are given in the "Conference Dates" column. The dates of the conferences at the plant "Soyuzmet" are given in the "Conference Dates" column. The dates of the conferences at the plant "Soyuzmet" are given in the "Conference Dates" column.

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with a demonstration of the process, which is extensively used at other plants of the Jomari Synthesis system. A conference at the Taganrog plant "Grazing total" theme, discussed the problems of electric slag welding and constant welding. It is mentioned that nearly all existing welding processes are extensively used at all plants and construction projects in the Jomari plant. Welded work makes up 40% of the production of the machine building plants. It is emphasised that maximum automation and mechanisation of welding and the auxiliary processes is the task of the scientific and practical welders and the welders innovators. More detailed information is given on the conference of December 1955, concerning technical development of welding plants and the introduction of new welding technique at the plant during 1959-1965, with 98 practical welding specialists and scientific workers participating. At this conference, Engineer B. S. Yul'dan (Technical Department of the Jomari plant) spoke of the success achieved at the "Rostsel'mash" and the "Krasnoyarsky Khabarnyok" saved (Taganrog Cable and Harvester Plant). There, the production

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SOV/135-59-4-16/18
The Rostov Sovmarkhos Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

Engineer I. D. Davidenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Stalin Prize Laureate (Plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik") read a report "On the Application of New Steel Grades in the Production of Boilers, and on the Technology of Welding These Steels". His plant is starting the use of the alloyed steel "Kh18Ni9Ti" and is studying the welding process for steel "Kh18Ni9Ti" and alloys. Engineer I. D. Davidenko (Plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik") and Engineer V. V. Zozhka ("Krasnyy kotel'shchik") told of their plant's experience in the reports "The Way of Mechanizing and Automating Welding" and "The Way of Mechanizing and Automating Welding". Engineer Barilov ("Krasnyy kotel'shchik") and Engineer Zozhka presented reports on "General Experience with Welding in Carbon Dioxide at the Sovmarkhos' Plants". Candidates of Technical Sciences A. I. Zelenov of the Rostovskiy Institut Mashinostroyeniya (Institute of Machine Building) and Engineer P. M. Sapozhnikov of the Rostovskiy Institut Mashinostroyeniya (Institute of Machine Building) presented reports on "Extending the Volume of Coating Work, and Introducing Modern Methods of Restoring Parts and Tools".

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SOV/135-59-4-16/18
The Rostov Sovmarkhos Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

Engineers V. I. Shchegolev and I. I. Pustov delivered reports on "Development and Use of Stamped-Welded Designs to Replace the Cast and Forged, as a Way to Reduce the Weight of Machines". Chief Engineer of "Krasnoyarskoye", I. I. Shchegolev, told the conference of the experience of the "Krasnoyarskoye" plant in the repair and modernization of electric power plants and of the experience of constructing welded joints in critical metal structures. Engineer V. I. Shchegolev of Novosibirskiy Elektromashinostroyeniyy (Novosibirsk Electric Machine Building) reported on the automation of welding processes in the production of electric locomotives. The conference followed the example of the Moscow welders and appealed to all specialists of the Rostov oblast' to fulfill their practical obligations in the mechanization of welding and the automation of welding processes in mass production.

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SOV/135-59-4-16/18
The Rostov Sovmarkhos Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

ASSOCIATION, Rostovskiy Institut Mashinostroyeniya.

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ANASHKIN, A.T.; GORBACHEV, Ye.A.; RUMYANTSEV, Ye.K.; STROTS, V.I.;
SHUMAKOV, V.G.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D.,
tekh.n.red.

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(Combines (Agricultural machinery))